WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1879.

Ammendate Inches, Haverly's Lyceum Chestre-Coloret Musticla Matines Roster & Blat's Gorden-Course. Madices Square for eden Concert. Lony Paster's Theaten Variety.

Mr. John Sherman Sets a Good Example.

The Washington correspondent of the Evening Post reports that Mr. John Sher-MAN has frankly admitted to a member of the Ohio Legislature that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for President. He goes to Maine next Monday to make political capital for himself at the expense of Mr. JAMEN G. BLAINE, and expects to tarry a while on the way in order to explain his true position on the silver question to the monometallists of the Boston Board

Mr. Sherman's candid avowal of his ambitious hopes is worthy of all commendation. It is not long since THE SUN invited the Presidential candidates to put themselves squarely before the country as such both for their own sakes and for the sake of the people who will be obliged to weigh their qualifications in order to vote intelligently pext year. Is Mr. JOHN SHERMAN'S frankpess the direct result of our invitation and

advice? We cannot think otherwise. How much better it is to fight a fair. manly battle under your own colors and in the open light of day, than to go sneaking about the Presidential business in a dark lantern, mask, and false whisker fashion, pretending to be interested in Siamese politics, rice culture, chopsticks, and anything and everything in the world except the White House!

Besides, it is a great thing to be the first man in the field, and Mr. JOHN SHERMAN is the first Republican candidate who has deplaced himself.

A Great Orator.

For several years past we have been very fercibly impressed by the occasional addresses of the Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR. They have been widely miscellaneous in the character of the subjects they have disrussed, but uniform in their excellence. We know of no other American living to-day who is the equal of Mr. SEYMOUR at once in the learning, the reflection, and the originality which he brings to the discussion of every subject he touches.

The recent address delivered by Mr. SEY-MOUR to the convicts at the Auburn State Prison is most remarkable and unique. In one respect he makes out the prisoners to be a particularly favored class-not being burdened by the ordinary cares of life they have the more ample opportunity for repentance; and repentance for past errors Mr. SEYMOUR treats upon as the grand source of human virtues.

Mr. SEYMOUR affords a remarkable instance of a man who, after having filled very high public office and retired to private life, has exhibited extraordinary evidences. of continued mental and moral growth. May he long live to flood the land with the mellow light shed from the autumn of a life rich in study and experience, and softened and brightened and refreshed by deep springs of patriotism and philanthropy.

District Attorney Woodford.

The inquiries put elsewhere by a corre spondent about the qualifications of Mr. District Attorney Woodford may possess an interest in themselves, but they sink into insignificance in comparison with the inquiry which has recently arisen whether he was concerned in a carefully concerted plan to kidnap Mr. TILDEN.

A well-known journalist asserts that he had the details of this plan from the lips of Mr. Woodford himself. Gen. Grant, then President of the United States, was at the bottom of it, and Mr. Woodford was selected for District Attorney of New York for the express reason that he was deemed a

fitting person to carry it into execution, We can say nothing as to Mr. WOODFORD's experience in trying cases. He is a very popular author. Every one who has ever heard him knows that.

Was he engaged in a scheme to kidnap Mr. TILDEN ? That is the question.

The Revised Statute Book a Fraud.

The great number of changes in the laws found in the Revised Statutes justifles the belief that the so-called errors could not have been purely accidental. There are too many of them, and they all lead in one direction-that of selfish and political interest. When these statutes were first condensed in 1874, the work was done by Commissioners acting under the direction of a Committee of the House of Representatives. Judge Poland of Vermont was Chairman

of this Committee. A large part of the work was intrusted to elerks, who had no knowledge of law and whose intelligence in other respects was quite limited. The Committee went through the form of examining the labors of the Commission, and then made to the House a report of the completed revision. Repeated and positive assurances were given that no changes affecting the substance of the then existing laws had been made, and that in every respect the compilation was honest

and faithful to the text. It was found impracticable to keep a quorum in the House while the huge volume was read. Night after night barely a dozen members were in their seats while a body of laws affecting the rights, the interests, and even the liberties of the people, was engrafted on the statute book, the printed volumes of which are "legal evidence of the laws and treaties therein contained, in all the courts of the United States, and of the | army; he was nothing of the sort. He was several States and Territories."

In fact, the whole legislation was perfected by a few hands in both Houses of Congress, who are only too glad to have that responsibility, and whose discretion was plainly exercised, as has since been discovered, for the benefit of the party and of the special interests which they represented. To speak plainly, the laws were in many instances falsified, and in other cases laws which had no previous existence were

passed under cover of the revision. For example, the test outh law was repealed in 1870. It had been passed in 1862. during the height of the rebellion, and was intended as a war measure. Yet it is now found in the second edition of the Revised Statutes, just as it stord seventeen years ago, without the least reference to or montion of the region

It was only recently discovered, and by an accident, that the supervisors of election were transferred to the permanent appropriations, for which no specific estimates are sent to Congress, and which, by a great blunder, are voted in a lump, without the least opportunity to examine the items of which they are composed. Mr. Dr.vass sent a letter to Congress asking for \$150,000 to pay deputy marshals and others, and added:

through the judiciary fund." That led to an inquiry as to how they were paid, when the discovery was made that the law had been altered, and the supervisors were hidden away where they could not be reached without changing the whole mode of grant-

ing permanent appropriations. Upon a careful investigation of the tariff laws, it appears that about two hundred changes have been made in the Revised Statutes, all on the side of increase of duty and protection. There is not a single example of decrease. To these instances of tampering with the laws might be added many thers of importance.

Some of these changes were detected soon after the first publication. Congress is responsible for the failure to correct them in the second edition, which appeared last year from the hand of Mr. BOUTWELL. His duties as a Commissioner were limited. He was directed to incorporate into the text of the first edition of the statutes all the amendments made since Dec. 1, 1873, including those made by the Forty-fourth Congress, with marginal references to the acts of amendment and to the decisions of the several courts of the United States. But he had no discretion to correct errors, to supply omissions, or to restore the integrity of laws that had been altered.

Consequently, the Revised Statutes to-day are in many respects in direct conflict with the laws which they profess to embody.

Telegraph Men in Council.

The tweifth International Telegraph Conterence has of late been in session in London. This body, formerly made up of representatives chosen, as a rule, because of their experience in diplomacy, now consists chiefly of practical telegraphers and the working officers of the postal and telegraphic departments of the different governments. The Conference, therefore, is not so much of a show concern as it was in other years; but in expert knowledge of the subject, it makes up for any loss of ribbons and garters.

It is easy to understand the need of such a conference at a time when a considerable share of the correspondence of the world, and the most important part of it, is done by telegraph, and when all the nations of the earth are bound together by electric wires. What shall be done with these lines in time of war, and in peace how shall the rates for the transmission of messages be so adjusted as to satisfy business interests and avoid the conplications of different currencies? These are questions which already had been more or less determined at previous meetings of the Conference. At the present session the main subjects for discussion were to be the policy of employing a new word tariff, and the possibility of fur-

ther reducing charges. Leaving out the land lines which connect all the civilized countries of the world with their neighbors, there are now over 70,000 miles of cable crossing the seas and oceans. New submarine telegraphs rivalling in length the greatest now existing, are soon to be said. A line from San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands, and thence to Japanwhere now 5,000 miles of wire are in opera tion, though the first were only laid ten years ago-so as to connect the Island groups of the Pacific with the continents of Asia and America, will complete the telegraphic circuit of the globe. The King of the Sandwich Islands has granted a concession for the first part of this final link, and it will not be many years before we shall see it in working condition

To reduce to complete order and symmetry this vast system of telegraphic communication, which has had its chief development within the short space of less than a quarter of a century, is the main business of the International Telegraph Conference. The charges for international telegraphy are still too great, though they have been heavily reduced since the Paris Convention of 1865. That Convention abolished the zone system, as it was called, under which each country crossed by a message was divided into zones, the first fifty miles and the succeeding ones about one hundred miles in breadth. The principle of mean rates for each country was substituted, and at the same time tariffs were much reduced, the charge for twenty words between London and Constantinople, for instance, declining from \$4.75 in 1854 to \$2.25 after the Paris. Convention, At the Convention at St. Petersburg in 1875 the principle of mean rates was still further extended, so that now a mean charge to cover the transit over any distance in Europe is collected on messages

ent to the East. What it is now desired to bring about is the further development of this principle, so that there shall be a mean telegraph rate of so much per word between the different States of Europe, resembling the mean rate for letters established by the Postal Union. But until science has greatly multiplied the carrying capacity of a single wire, we cannot hope to see the rates for telegraphic lespatches reduced to a level with those charged for the postage of letters. Such a cutting down of prices, as the London Iron remarks, would inevitably crowd the telegraphic companies, land and marine, with a mass of messages beyond the power of their existing wires to carry, and require additional cables, which would not be likely to return a profit on the outlay. The hope of the future is in the great increase of the number of messages which may be sent over a wire, and it is not likely to be disappointed

Across the Rio Grande.

With the people who eagerly and exultngly spread the report of Negrere's rising, a Mexico, the wish seems to have been father of the thought.

The news came from Texas, and derived importance from the allegation that NE-GRETE was commander of the Mexican credited with 3,000 adherents when he had not 30; Draz was figured as in pursuit, and Congress as disbanded, whereas the affair was trivial, and NEGRETE modified his pronunciamento by a petition for elemency almost before the ink on the former docu-

ment was dry. Among the men in the United States who will be grieved to learn the nullity of MIGUEL Negrete's movement, are possibly some of those who hold claims against Mexico of such shadowiness that nothing short of a war will lend them an appearance of substance. Lacking a war with the United States, n revolution may be hailed as a hopeful preliminary step. Were Mexico our recognized memy, claims against her might be sanctioned that would otherwise fail of upproval officer by our Government or by an upire. Under such circumstances the lec of an ancient claim might even be elevated, by an excited patriotism, to the rank of a martyr; and the Government could perhaps be persuaded to undertake the payment of such claims in conquered

The Mexican Claims Commission, which concluded its labors in 1876, and presented to it a large number of demands for damages, arising between the expenses of supervisors not being paid | 1848 and 1868, and involving enormous | car in the doubtful position of being either | dressed by p

amounts of money. For alleged depredations by Indians from beyond the border there were ten claims, aggregating \$445,829; but the actual sum allowed by the Commission was only \$622. For alleged robberles by Mexican citizens crossing the border, there were twenty-five claims, aggregating \$4,732,147; but the number of claims allowed was five, and their total amount was \$22,675, leaving the odd \$4,709,472 out in the cold. For alleged injuries to the persons or property of American citizens residing in Mexico the number of claims was 1,017, and the total amount was upward of \$470,000,000; but the actual number of claims allowed was 186, and their amount was \$4,125,622, thus leaving still

almost half a billion unsatisfied. Now, it is highly probable that some of these defeated claimants accept as final the decision of the Commission presided over by Sir EDWARD THORNTON, and would be sorry to see war with Mexico-indeed their pecuntary interests may depend on peace. But it is also folly to deny that among those who are interested in the enormous mass of groundless claims there may be some who believe that a war would give them a renewed chance of pushing these claims, and

the amount involved was enormous. Couple with these influences those of the men who are ambitious for military glory and professional preferment, of the men who have supplies that they would like to sell to an army of invasion, of the greedy annexationists who have been for ten years enger to take a slice of Mexico, and in this combination may be discovered the reason why every sign of internal disturbance in the neighboring republic is hailed with joy and magnified in the telling. Reason, too, will be found for the multitude of projects in Congress and out, for laying hold upon Mexleo by hook or erook.

The Outside Vote in New York and Ohio. The interest in the elections of this fall will be concentrated upon the results in New York and Ohio. Those who make calculations in regard to those results, but leave out of view the outside vote, will be apt to commit serious blunders. A few

figures on this subject will be instructive. Last fall the whole vote cast in New York for the only State officer to be chosen was 826,000. The Republicans gave their candidate 391,000, and the Democrats gave theirs 356,000. The Nationals threw a little over 75,000 votes, and the Prohibitionists about 4,000. It will be perceived therefore that though the Republicans gave 35,000 more votes than the Democrats, they fell 24,000 short of an absolute majority of the entire vote, while, on the other hand, the Demoerats dropped 57,000 below that mark.

As it requires only a plurality to elect State officers in New York, this view of the situation is apparently favorable to the Republicans. But this affords a very unstable basis whereon to build the hopes of a party for the coming fall; for who can make any trustworthy estimate of the outside vote that will be cast in this State next November? And yet, upon the amount of that vote may depend the result of the contest. Ohlo is in a situation similar to New York The whole vote cast last year for State candidates was 588,000. The Republicans threw 274,000, the Democrats 270,000, the Nationals a little above 38,000, and the Prohibitionists nearly 6,000. Thus it will be seen that, though the Republicans were 4,000 votes ahead of the Democrats, they were 20,000 short of an absolute majority, while the Democrats fell 24,000 short.

A plurality only is necessary to elect in Ohio. Viewing the field in the light of Inst year's figures, the Republicans would seem to have a slight advantage over the Democrats. Nevertheless, who can calculate the effect which the outside vote in October will have upon the result of the sharp struggle now going on in that State?

In Southern States, where the Republicans cast a light vote, the leaders of the party are the officeholders. The Postmasters, the revenue officers, and the port collectors manipulate the primaries and the county and State nventions. Once in four years they send themselves as delegates to the National Convention and get a finger in the President making there, and it is possible for a few of them to hold the balance of power and name the candidate. To use a homely phrase, these men know on which side their bread is buttered. If they have been appointed to effice by John Sherman, it isn't to be supposed that they will vote in convention for Blaine or for Conkling, at least not until the fight for Sheeman has been given up. JOHN SHERMAN, appreciating this fact, has been quietly reorganizing the civil service in the Southern States. The Times recently printed an article showing where Postmasters who are for GRANT have been removed. and Postmasters who are for Shillman have been put in their places. In addition to this omes the information that Sherman is about to reorganize the South Carolina offices. This neans that South Carolina is to send a SHEB-MAN delegation to the convention that nomi-

DENNIS McCARTHY, the wily Canal Ring Senator from the Syracuse district, is ambitious to be redirected. Syracusians should remenfor that he line constantly opposed all resolutions of inquiry into the freight discrimnations of the New York Central Railroad. If they desire information as to the reasons for his uniform support of the great corporation, let them consult the testimony taken in the railroad investigation in this city, in which it was shown that McCarthy receives his freights over the road at 20 cents a hundred weight, while his llow merchants are compelled to pay 47 cents.

The Methodist General Conference which meets next year will probably choose three or four new Bishops. Who the fortunate preachers will be we don't know; but it is a safe preliction that there will be no GILBERT HAVEN In the number. GIL, as his brethren familiarly call him, is a jolly fellow whom everybody aughs at: but one such Bishop is one more than enough.

The story telegraphed from Panama, and

published in THE SUN of yesterday, in regard the behavior of the Captain and crew of the Chilian corvette Esmeralda, when that vessel was destroyed by the Peruvian froncind Huascur, should not be accepted as true without ver-ification. The story is confessedly from a Peruvian source, and the object of it evidently is to mar the effect produced upon the public nind in the United States and in Europe by the detailed and apparently official accounts of the battle proviously published, in which the galantry and heroism of the Captain and erew of he Esmeralda were enthusinationly described. It is now asserted that Capt. Prars and his men behaved like abject cowards, and that when they boarded the Hansear they were not animated by desperate heroism, but nerely wished to surrender. It is also averred that when they leaped on the Peruvian deck her cheered for Peru, and expressed a desire to give themselves up, and that, nevertheless, the Peruvians, not compreheading their purpose, killed them to a man. Now, the quiarises, if Capt. I hars and his men, when they boarded the Hunsear, declared in such an unmistakable manner as by cheering for Peru their wish to surrender, why did the Peruvi-ans slaughter them? And again, if the Peruvians took them to be a boarding party, bent upon capturing the Huascar vinus now know that Capt. Phars and his me were cowards, and only wished to surrender? The story seems to place the crew of the Huas-

murderers of helpless prisoners or liars. But the probability is that the original account of the battle, sent immediately after the victory was the true one, and that Capt. PRATS and his men were the heroes that Chili believes then to be.

The excursion by water has come to be one of the most familiar, as it is one of the The directory unanimously chosen consists of the following named: Wm. R. Garrison, John most delightful features of summer life in New York. The usefulness of the floating hospital, Baird, Wm. Foster, Jr., George M. Pullman,

also, is fully proved. But we have only begun to utilize our natural advantages as a city of the waters, washed on either side by noble rivers pouring their floods into one of the most spacious and picturesque bays in the world. The New York of 1979 will have floating summer hotels, concert halls and theatres; perhaps floating summer churches bargain, and why not? Did not the Founder of Christianity delight in the water, and take a boat for his pulpit?

It is astonishing that our wide-awake theatre managers and concert directors, seeing the eagerness with which New Yorkers crowd upon excursion steamers in the sultry months, and the patience with which they listen to the exeerable discords too often served up to them on these embarkations under the name of music, have not long ere this seen their coportunity and embraced it. We don't say there are millions in it; but certainly there are thousands in it for the men who lead off in providing New York with a first-class, well-appointed floating concert hail and theatre at reasonable prices. If the gill-headed people are out of town, there are still several hundreds of thousands of us left—just as eager for amusement under comfortable conditions, and just as ready to pay a fair price for it as in the winter.

Not less surprising is it that no one of our shrewd hotel men has taken the hint from the popularity of Coney Island as a sleeping place, and made fame and fortune by giving New York its first floating hotelor dormitory, rocked by this waves and fanned by the breezes of the bay, yet so near the city and so popular in its prices as to be available to the large class who, for pecuniary and other reasons, cannot afford to catronize the beach hotels.

Who will be the first to reap fortune, as well as public grantitude, by making this addition to the summer outfit of the metropolis?

It was a Boston reporter who cleared up the HULL mystery by securing the arrest of Chastine Cox; and if that Boston reporter or any other should be able to clear up the Stramour mystery without going out of his way, he would render a service to the New York public.

Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that Bishop Seymour has failed to prefer charges aminst the polleeman who dragged him and his invalid sister to the station house. Bishop Seymour has failed to prefer charges aminst the polleeman who dragged him and his invalid sister to the station house. Bishop Seymour is a man who has been stunded by the precise of the preachers of a religion which tenches the forgiveness of injuries, of wrong-doing of all sorts, as a primal dury.

But the people of this city are waiting with no little interest to see what the pollee authorities. these embarkations under the name of music, have not long ere this seen their opportunity

doing of all sorts, as a primal duty.

But the people of this city are waiting with no little interest to see what the police authorities are going to do in the premises. According to the Bishop himself the policeman in question tore a sick woman, a grief-crazed wife, from the side of her dead busband, and marched her, half clad as she was, to the station house, turning a deaf ear to her plea to be allowed to dress herself, and refusing to her brother the poor boon of permission to procure a carriage for her conveyance.

If this story is true, why is the uniformed brute still carrying the club he has disgraced? One of the Aldermen charged another Alderman yesterday with bribe-taking. That is a serious charge, and the accused Alderman

did well in demanding an in stigation. After the committee had been ordered, the Alderman making the charge said he doln't know whether witnesses could be got " to prove positive facts." But he was responsible, "there

Our readers will recognize this language It was very common in the mouths of fire eating Congressmen in the old days, when duelling pistols were a necessary part of the outfit of a gentleman. But it has long since ceased to mean anything. It is wholly out of place in the mouth of a pence-loving New York

Alderman. Moreover, a New York Alderman should not charge a colleague with corruption if he is not prepared to back up the charge with "positive

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT does not yet own the city of New York.

Brooklyn Presbytery used to one another while they were trying Brother Talmage for false-

hood and deceit astonished worldly listeners. Some of the brethren themselves, upon reflection, became convinced that the Enemy of Mankind had had a finger-or, should we rather say, a hoof?-in the trial from the outstart. This theory may be thought to explain the singular fact that no sooner does an English

preacher, thousands of miles from Brooklyn. undertake to comment on the case than he begins to swear and call names as volubly as the Brooklyn brethren themselves, "I have seen so frequently," says the Rev. Dr. PARKER of London, "the damnable treatment of one min ister by another, envy and jenlousy of the vilest kind being in common use, that I am determined to denounce it."

The Rev. Dr. PARKER's aversion to envy which is one of the most odious of vices, looks well. But it is painful to find this doctor of divinity spinning out such a word as "d-mna le;" and we can't believe the dissenting preachers of England so black as Brother TAL MAGE'S London champion paints them.

The St. Louis Dispatch has learned some facts in regard to Mr. JOHN A. HUNTER, HAYES'S nominee for Chief Justice of Utan. When was first announced that John A. Hunter of Missouri had been nominated for the office in question, nearly everybody in Missouri thought that some mistake had been made, and that another State was meant. But on investigation it appears that Mr. John A. Hunter was once in St. Louis, and the evidence of the fact is incontestible, being nothing less than the record of a court This record shows that JOHN A. HUNTER, a young man from Ohio, rented an office in St uis, and did not pay the rent; that he was sued for the amount about \$206-and did not appear to contest the claim, and that the judgment remains unsatisfied. The Dispatch adds that " his appointment is one of those mysteries that will probably never be explained."

A ten-dollar bill, with the following words the ather day, This is the last of a fortune of \$100,000 left me by my Jasess Gorde

Beware of wemen and wine," Rather let a man beware of indulning his pas sions until they become ungovernable. Neither women nor wine are responsible for Jaspen Gould's poverty; Jaspen himself is alone to

Both of the candidates for Governor of Ohio, Gen. TROMAS EWING, formerly of the Union army, and Mr. Fosten of Fosteria, are in this city to-day. We hope that both of ther will find their visit pleasant and satisfactory

Hantan Returning.

The Inman line steamship City of Chester, in which Edward Haulan, the vicionius arrapa, is return the technical to arrive in the lower have late to morrow country or early Friday morrow. Free arrations are more marketic of Albertan 1921 and the relationship of the marketic of Albertan 1921 and the reception in the Mattern appears Garren.

Enforcing a Sunday Liquor Law.

RICHMOND, Va., July 8 .- In the Hustings Court

to-day two of the leading barkeepers of this city, in-dicted for violating the Sanday Liquor law, were fined \$250 each and three others \$100 each. A number of others are under indictment. No Treating in Buffato,

BUFFALO, July 7.—A meeting has been held here to consider the best means to abolish the practice of treating. A temporary organization was made and on Thursday next another meeting will be held, to be ad-dressed by prominent speakers.

ELEVATED RAILROAD DIRECTORS. The Result of Yesterday's Election-A Whole-and Dental of Rumors.

The Metropolitan Elevated Rallroad Com-

directors. The number of shares voted upon

was 64,495, or all but five of the entire issue.

Horace Porter, José F. de Navarro, George J.

Forrest, Wm. Adams, Jr., John P. Bennedy,

At a meeting of this Board for organization

Wm. R. Garrison was elected President, John

Baird and John Foster, Jr., First and Second

Vice-Presidents respectively: John E. Body, Secretary and Treesurer, and John Baird, Gen-

eral Manager. All of the directors and officers are the same as last year. Several of them de-

nied that the question of a uniform five-cent

The New York Loan and Improvement Com-

pany, which is almost identical with the Metro-

politan Railroad Company, held its annual

meeting in an adjacent office in the same build-

ing. It elected the following named as direc-

tors: George M. Pullman, José F. de Navarro

John Baird, William R. Garrison, A. M. Bil-

REFORM THROWN OVERBOARD.

The Fraudulent Administration's Efforts to

Carry Ohlo and New York.

sta ement that the fraudulent Administration

had thrown overboard civil service reform and

meant to exert all its influence to carry Ohio

and New York this fall for the Republican can-

didates. The political assessments of Govern-

ment employees will be vigorously enforced.

and the refusal to pay will be taken as evidence

and the refusal to pay will be taken as evidence of the political unsoundness of the recaleitrant, and he will be forthwith dropped from the service. It is said that Republican Congressions were about to send out a circular to the effect that Mr. Hubbel, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Congultee, was acting without authority when he solicited aid for the Green-back organ the National Tiert; but Mr. Hubbel put an estoppel upon the denial by declaring he would contradict it over his own signature. He said he had innocently made the blunder of missing Oscar Turner of Kentucky for Robinson of Ohio, but he had acted by the instruction of his committee. The matter of sustaining the National View had been discussed and agreed upon, and he was not going to be made a sympecoat any further. The circular will not be issued.

The Great Change in Capt. Rynders.

The well-known Capt, Rynders of New York

From the Springfield Republics

The Chinese Coming.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—A great increase of

A Policeman's Bad Blunder.

From the Philipielphia Times.

New York policemen have such a mania for initiding people that, not finding any moreover either and to practice on the other day, one of them patched and to practice on the other day, one of them patched it a brother policeman. It was a bad blunder, hower, for whereas, if he had cluided a citizen, nothing could ever have been done about it, he gets three counts in the pententiary for giving another policeman dose.

The British Cavalry and the Zulus.

From the Landon Darly Neses.

Contier.

From all quarters come reports of the impression must be avaige mind by the imposing aspect of our regularist. Friendly natives come and stars at the mass quantrans, and exclaim that Queen Victoria has all got her back up," and that Cetywayo is a domined in the ranged country of Zuhalmal, the experience of respect to the control of the con

The Sun Cholera Medicine.

From the Journal of Continence.

More than twenty years ago, when it was and that prevention of choices was easier than cure,

ra medicine, memporary never lent its name to a better ari-have seen it in constant use for nearly two work id cound it to be the best remedy for looseness of

e the cholera nmend it to all our friends. Even when no chol-themsted, it is an excellent remedy for ordinary

weisever yet devised. me who has this by him, and takes it in time, will

ourner complaints, color, darrhees, dysentery, &c.
Take equal parts of fineture of Cayenie perper, the
treat spirm, fineture of rhubarts, escance of temperting, and spirits of cappion. May well foss, it is no
tops to a little roal water, according to size and violence
as inpons, repeated every fifteen or twenty minutes
this relief is obtained.

Women Among the Miners.

From the Artsena Miner.

In the last two weeks a large number of pil-

The Stalwart Song of the Army.

But people may be much too free! It they won't vote for such as we,

We will have to use the army.

And put in Hayes at a fearful cost,

And had freely used the army.

With marshals and the army.

As to let the votes of our toes increas

Waile we are able to "keep the peace"

'Tis true, by the law the Congress made

But we will find cash for the army.

The party wins that is bad and hold,

The voters ache to be controlled, And dearly love to be bought and sold

And kept in their place by the army

We must get for Hayes a new backbone

Improve his spunk and raise his tone

So that the field may be all our own-

That is, with the aid of the army.

That m. 'shals and troops cannot be paid, When on the polls they make a raid;

Tuffigh Grant so many pulls had bossed,

You can't expect we would be such geese

Not long ago the fight we lost.

It is well to talk of liberty,

LANDSMAN'S DRIFT, May 26,-I have heard on

Fausto Mora, Charles H. Clayton,

fare was considered at the meeting.

POPULAR LETTERS ON TIMELY TOPICS. Znin Independence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : The lovers of freedom, justice, greatness of soul, resolution, courag contempt of death, of chains, and slavery, deeply syn pany held yesterday its annual meeting to elect pathize with the gailant Zulus, who are fighting bravely against the forces of a powerful empire for human

iberty. In order to make the sympathy effective, I suggest that men skilled in stratesy, military tactics, and evolu-tion volunteer their services to and the Zuins, to meet heroically the trained soldiery of England that shall soon be hurled upon them, led by Sir Garnet Wolseley. I further suggest to the trustees of the national fund for the liberation of Ireland that this is a favorable opportunity to strike England in a vulnerable part.

Great boosting has been rampaut for years what might, should, and could be done sgainst England's power; thousands at dollars have been subscribed for such purpose. Now is the hour to test practically the

and their firesides; they are entitled to the world's sid and sympathy. The war against them has been de-nonneed in the English Parliament as unjust and unpro-voked: also by the independent press in the British emobest, also by the analysis and the negroes after a we in the United States have freed the negroes after a wholly civil war. Shall we not extend our sympathy to those race in Africa who fight for human liberty? And fuct, why hot!

James McConwick. New York, July S.

Questions About Mr. Woodford. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: In to-day's UN you ask if Siewart L. Woodford is a safe person to old the office of United States District Attorney.

Will you be so good as to inform your readers how nany cases he has tried or argued as District Attorney Has he tried a single case before a jury! Did he ever try a case of any kind before a jury?

Does be know anything about the rules of evidence if so, what exhibition did he ever make of this knowledge!

A Manner of the Lagat Profession.

Mr. Lesseps, his New Canal, and the Mouroe

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: We are eps himself is to be present and strike the first spade

All of this would certainly be glad tidings to the people f this country, were this great work to be conducted un der the authority and guarantee of our own Government. But this is not at all what Mr. Lessens wants. It is mainly attributable to him that our plans and specification for an Isthmus Canal met with such an unqualified de eat at the late International Congress in Paris; and of

for an 1sthmus Canal met with such an unqualified detect at the late International Congress in Paris; and of our power as a uniton, and the guarantee we could afterd his work. Mr. Lessips thinks only with supreme concept, What he wants is the concurrence by the united European powers; they are to be induced to guarantee the neutrality of the canal. Whether the United States consort or disposal, is of the least possible consequence to Mr. Lessies, to be is determined to signer the great in the following the control of the cont Washington, July 7.—Ex-Gov. Tom Young, member of Congress from the Second Ohio Pistrici, admits the truth of the published

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me few words in regard to the interesting letter of Dr. FNeill's in this morning's Ses. It was a case that was quite inforesting from a medical point of view, so that after the patient died at the hospital we certainly looked with interest for the post-morteur results, and expected his diagnosis to be confirmed at least in some respects, although experience might have taught us that hydrocholdic post-mortene graph that the state of the least in some respective properties of the state of sital we certainly locked with interest for the pos-

Why the Central Park Lions Rear.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: I live in se proximity to the animal deportment of the Central Park. During the past two weeks my self and family and reduct.
Yesterday I went over to see the keeper. Mr. Leonard,
who for a number of years has had the full care of the who for a number of verrs has hed the full care of the animals, including the leading of them.

The noise was accounted for. I was sold that Mr. Leonard had been discharged, and that the animals were erying for tim. On artifice in optive I tound that Mr. Leonard was only Benn-rarily removed.

Now, don't you thuk, that, for the peace of the neighborhood, the Poice Commissioners should relinsing Leonard at once, and then, if the roles does not alone, move the animals more toward the centre of the Park' J. L. Adams, Sixty-fourth street and Firth avenue.

Couldn't Hear the Prencher.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir! I was in the church on the corner of Two nucth street and Sixth in the church on the corner of Two mieth street and Sixth avenue on Sunday last, and I assert that every time a train passed this church during divine service it was atterly impossible to hear the clergyman raised his voice, where I set although the clergyman raised his voice, and I am not hard of hearing. It is my outnow, as it is also that of every memoer of the congregation who werships there, that it will be impossible to conduct the services of the church intelligibly it this road continues to runt trains during the hours of worship.

If this congression should find it impossible to conduct worship, and be forced to sell their fine property, who will pay the damage?

Taura.

As Old Complaint.

TO THE FIGURE OF THE SUN-Sir: What avails it to the individual housekeeper that the cas-companies have—on paper—put down the price of gas? We all know there is often no reason in their tills. Last autumn I took my family to Niazars, staying there and thereabests three works. I left my apartments with one week of gas due. When I returned I had presented to me the intrest bill I had ever had. There was no re dress to be had from the locally clerks at the company's desk. They wouldn't even give the complanuant a patient hearing.
I said to a triend recently: "You are extravagant, with all these gas burners." "Well," he replied, "In the other particular to gas burners." all these girs between." "Well," he replied, "in the order house our serrapidus economy brought us fathious did, this house is in a less redections herefiterined. I have twice the quantity of gas, and have only selvent dide be not contained. The dide the measure of the metre, but as the house.

An the first floor of a flat my bill is very much larger than the fills in floores above. A threat of a dourth therefore, but as the fills of floores are a transitively only people than the fills of floores above. A transfer intenditioning in a Madister average moreone set, Auster intenditioning in a Madister average moreone before a time of the result was a mich above at supplied as a mich above a transition of the relative properties of the fill of Sulf Those which are provided the sulfill of Sulf Those which have proved always above it; can't we reduce the gas resulpanty's parson by having some appearable by which we ourselves can know how much gas we begin?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! Having observed the letters in Tay Sex from the employees of leasteres about their long hours. I suggest a plan which marks be of benefit to them, and that is to make in an agreement manner a particular hours to change. Let the agreement be signed by the properties of the stores, and I wager the norm will arrive at the point they are trying to gain.

A. S.

Another Opinion of Far Rockaway Hackmen. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Site. The wrath of Mr. De Haver, against the dravers who are entaged around the denor and village is uneasing for. A more chean, notice and obliging set of dravers would be had.

Fast Rockawar.

A Challenge from One of the Lawrence Fam-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Siz: I hereby

Takaytowa, July is, 1870.

A Generous Offer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice in an article headed "Visiting the Tenements," in folday's

Is Hanlan an American? To THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Nor, Why is Edward Hardan called an American? Is a man beauting Canada an American? Of what nationality are finance parents? Never allow diarriosa, dysentery, or any honel affec-tion to have the own way, or serious remembers, may

SUNBLAMS.

-Senator Thurman travels in a linen duster that completely envelops him, there being on in-head a large silk cap.

-Gen. Beauregard denies the story that

he refused to give up the body or the effects of Col. James Cameron at Bull Run. -Bishop Huntington congratulates Am herst College on not having any amateur peliest expresses a preference for study over heating as -Annie Brown of Lowell thought sh

of the police station, but the suspecting druggist has -Gorman travellers and savants of wide repute are conducting explorations into various parts of Africa. Among them is Gerhard Beddes, to whose the German Emperor has sent complimentary presents to the Sultan of Widai.

had taken prussic seid, and iav down to

.- The small receipts at the recent Astley belt pedestrian match, in Lunden, have been nearly at absorbed by expenses. Pedestrianism in England ha sunk back to its former level, and only sporting men now take any interest in it.

-An attempt is to be made to pass a divorce bill through the French Chambers, and though its soccess in the Chamber of Deputies is certain in treatment by the Senate is problematical. Absolution divorce is not recognised by the French laws. The ries cal influence is strongly against any change

-Mr. Belilios of Hong Kong having appropriated \$1,000 for a statue there of Lord Beauma field, that noblemen said that he would preur not mappear in bronze or marble during his life, and observed that the money be appropriated to some other purpos Mr. Beillios will found scholarships with the er -It is not alone the unrine fruit exposed

for sale on curissions stands in the city that makes were for the doctors and the undertakers. Hanging on to bough, with the sunlight flecking it, it is more tempting and not less deadly. Let the country loops and village boys who read The Sun beware of all fruit which is not fully riperred, that their days may be long in the land.

The cause of a distribution of the country loops. -The case of a donf-mute cow is reported by a Russian veterinary surgeon. A cow twelve years old, of Algava breed, belonging to a Russian molecular

never showed signs of hearing, nor bellowed. Sering the other cattle bellow, she tried to imitate them by strict, ing her neck and head, and opening her mouth but she could not produce any sound. The sense of vision of this cow was found to be unusually well develor -- Charles Reade is likely to make a fortime out of "Drink," his dramstication of Zolasmood, "L'Assonimoir," The play, although it does middle much from the one that failed in this city, is an enormous success in England. How deeply it interests and

ences was indicated during a recent performance in Los don. In the barroom scene, where Coppers is tempted in drink, an excited old woman in the pit cried out: "Don't give it him, you beasts; don't give it him? -Russian playwrights of the present day do not appear to possess a high degree of skill. Pries have been offered for the best new plays, in the logs of stanulating the writers of the country to produce some thing creditable in this line, but with no better result he year than the presentation of twenty-eight drama which were alt of such poor quality that the prizes were not awarded. This year seventeen new plays are con

peting. What the vertict will be is not yet annothing -Cincinnati has a society for the promotion of matrimony, which was organized two years are and has lead the support of good people. Its President is a member of the City Council, and all the other officer. were men of local prominence. Over 2,000 have joined and there are branches in torty cities. Next month : picture will be given in commemoration of the second an niversary of the organization, and on the occasion it is expected there will be over a hundred couples publicly joined in matrimony.

-An international convention under the auspices of the King of Belgium and the honorary area dency of the Court of Figurers is to assemble in Brussel this year to discuss the latest advances in the knowledge of American ethnology, philology, history, geology, and In fact of everything appertaining to America that is of interest to mankind. New light is expected to be thre upon the discovery of the North American continent and upon its primitive inhabitants. There are it assess many students of American history and science, and the

will be their third congress

-Guinness, the brewer, lately gave the most brilliant entertainment of the London season that far. Bank, fushion, and wealth were mincled. The fee ture of the evening was the floral decoration. Even the cornice of one room was bung with gariands of summer owes to the number of 10,000. The house is in Grossena duce, and was built by the Duke of Westminster for his eldest son, Earl Grosvenor, but passed into the posses

sion of Baron Strousshers, who Ecored there for three scarons, and then drifted into the hands of his creditors -Railroad managers have generally earried the atrical and other show companies at about too thirds the ordinary rates; but the Philadelphia and sereral other lines have announced that hereafter no reds tions will be made. This is a serious matter for show our inasmuch as nearly all the theatre amusements through out the country are to be provided next season by leave ling organizations. Last year there were 128 dramat coares that the railreads and hotels received nearly all

the money that was taken in the show business -An elaborate exhibition by the Royal Agricultural Society, of which the Prince of Wales President, was autocomed at latest steamer dates to be e.30. Among the foreshadows moveliles were to be specimens of the ploughs and agricultural implements in use for the past hundry years in the various countries of Europe, including these of Cyprus, and also a series of dairies, worked by in ported residents of all European countries, with the view of instructing the English in the several modes of foreign batter and choose making. A landholder of Ireland, annoyed at the decline in the prices of Irish butter for years past, proposed bringing 580 (armers from his neighborhood, that they might adopt any hints of value

-Henry Hammond has confessed that he beloaged to a party of three which burned an Eastel Louis bouse to get the insurance, and destroyed a man, woman, and three children. The building formerly b longed to one Bausch, who parted from his wife and went to live with one Marshall, who kept a hearding house. Bausch soon died, and Marshall showed papers given him the dead man's house, which Mrs. Bausch still occupied. She refused to go, although Marshall cut Hawmond to try smexing her out by burning cattle hook in the blacksmith shop on the first floor. Marshall then gut the

place insured, and plotted with Hammond to burn it. The plot was carried out, Mrs. Hausch's three children, Mrs. Thomas, and a blackshith perishing in the flames. -The interest of the Anthropological Exhibition at Moscow, Russia, is on the increase. There are aiready over one himden! Russian types of the old times, beginning with the tenth contary. There are many hor-pictures representing the saints, also pertraits, engray ings, and casts of the Ogar, statesmen, and other notable persons by Russian artists, as well as by those needs artists who, in the sixteenth century, were broads to Bussia by order of the Crars, along with other European rarities. Perhaps the most interesting exhibit in the department of types is that of living typical persons of old foreut Asiatic tribes under the sceptre of the Carr. Sett Tashkentzi, and Egyptians are to be seen placed and their usual home surroundings. Besides the Bussian types, there are types of Oriental tribes that exist! thousands of years ago, but are now extinct amoughout are contemporaries of Mosos; there is Nebto the dead for all resources and there is Phone is Momentes. There are many casts from the rains of angular gibes, and

from temples and monuments, -Although Evangelist Harrison is one of the countest of revivalists, his efforts have been follow by astonishing results both in Washington Hallings and a number of other places. His latest triumple are be Lines, Offic, where the Methodist shurch had been set Limitness who had expected to see a portly jets mighty in here and goted in rhotoric, were greatly dimighty in bule and gitted in the toric were greatly dis-appointed to see the stember figure and bossi minuted in the revivalist. They soon recovered from their disa-pointment, and went in multimides to hear him. The statisticians of the revival rock of the conversion of about 100 sould, some of whom are said to have been section in marvellous ways. One may was suddenly converted to the street and anone while making proclasses in a stage. It is an every stated that "one old man started;" the arrange tell as though by had been shot," and that another "bugst to twick so that it took five in say. To had thim? After working among those people in the to hold him " After working among these peop weeks. Brother Harrison departed for Fairfield, how, and there he is in another revival.

... The French savant, Dr. Bertilion, bas given the results of his starte of the mortality states of every country of Europe. He country this country to track the country of the country to the country to the country of the count mortagement in an to, as solds, a femalest ansurance arried man of forts five, that among withwers it is twenty five to thirty the rate of mortality texts good a

whose of France, while taking Paris, it appears that rate for monor between twenty and twenty-five tents age is 10.7 per 1.880 for married men, 27 per 1.990 bachelots, and M2 per 1.880 for widowers. With advanthe the difference goes on increasing. With rest

ventue about the manner of the provided attention to the planting of the plant for bachetors, and 240 per million for married mea-